

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 40 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

VOLUME XL.—NUMBER 1444

THE
CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. P. STRONG.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance
for 1 year—Two Dollars on time.
Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C.,
as second class matter, according to the rules of
the P. O. Department.

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls,
both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite
Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1892

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1892

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1892.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Offices in 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1891.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Tromp attention given to all business in-
sured. Will practice in all Courts of the
State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1891.

HARRIS & LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in all the Courts. Special and
prompt attention to collection of claims, Con-
veyancing, Negotiation of Loans and Settlement
of Estates.
Office, first door west of Court House.
Jan. 29, 1892.

BOYNE & BADGER,
LEADING JEWELERS,
SOUTH TRYON ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DEALERS IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver
and Plated Ware.
Special attention given Repairing Fine Watches.
March 6, 1892

JAS. ARDREY BELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Careful attention given to all legal business.
Office Law Building, No. 6.
Jan. 10, 1892.

JOHN FARRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Sil-
ver and Silver Plated Ware.
Special attention given to Fine Watch
Repairing.
March 28, 1892.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon
Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1892.

THE WHITE FRONT
DRUG STORE,
NO. 16, SOUTH COLLEGE STREET,
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually
kept in a Drug House.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April 8, 1892.

PICTURE FRAMES.
A large assortment of NEW PATTERNS of
picture frame MOUNTINGS, just received: Oak,
Cherry, and Gilt room Moulding. Call and see
the new MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS.
J. H. VAN NNESS.
March 11, 1892. 31 North Tryon Street.

R. F. DAVIDSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Has on hand, for sale, improved city prop-
erty, from \$500 to \$10,000. Also, vacant
lots in all parts of the city, and 5,000
acres of farm land, some near the city, others on
Catawba River and Rail Roads. Property,
bought, sold and rented. Collections made and
loans negotiated.
For terms and location, call at office, No. 1
over A. B. Reese Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.
June 17, 1892

Talmage says if the people of this
nation, or any other nation, could only
understand what anarchy is they would
crush out its life instantaneously. An-
archy is abolition of right of property.
It makes your store and your house and
your family mine and yours. It is whole-
sale robbery. It is every man's hand
against every other man. It is arson
and murder and loss and death trium-
phant. It means no law, no church,
no defense, no rights, no happiness, no
God. It means hell let loose on earth
and society a combination of devils in
carnate. It means extermination of
everything good and the creation of
everything infamous.

Notice of Execution Sale.
North Carolina, Mecklenburg County, in the
Superior Court.

Piedmont Wagon Company vs I. J. Brown and
Price Neely, lixens, under the firm name
of Brown & Neely.
By virtue of an execution directed to the un-
derigned from the Superior Court of Haywood
County, in the above entitled action, I will on
Monday, the 7th day of November, 1892, at 12
o'clock M., at the court house door of Mecklen-
burg County, sell to the highest bidder for cash,
to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and
interest, which the said Price Neely, defendant,
has in the following described real estate, to-
wit: In all that tract of land of about 300 acres,
situated in Steel Creek township, Mecklenburg
County, adjoining the lands of T. W. Neely, J.
T. Alexander, J. G. Moss, et al., and known as
the Mrs. Jane Neely land; said land is now in
the possession of Mrs. Jane Neely, widow of the
late Star Neely, and being the same devised to
her by him for her life.

Oct. 7, 1892. Z. T. SMITH, Sheriff.

Public Sale of Land.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg County, I will on Monday, the 7th
day of November, 1892, (at 12 M.), at the Court
House door in Charlotte, N. C., sell to the highest
bidder at public auction, that valuable vacant lot
of land, containing 40x222 feet, lying near north-
ern limits of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, ad-
joining the lands of W. R. Moore and others, and
known as the lot which was devised to Hattie
Plummer by her father, deceased.

Terms of sale—Cash. HUGH W. HARRIS,
Oct. 7, 1892. 5w Commissioner.

Executor's Notice.
Having qualified as Executor of James Prim,
deceased, I hereby notify all persons having
claims against the estate of said decedent to
exhibit the same to me on or before the 22nd
day of October, 1892, or this notice will be
pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons in-
debted to said estate will please make immediate
payment.

DAVID ELLIOTT,
Executor of Will of Jas. Prim, Dec'd.

Oct. 21, 1892. 6w

The "Oliver Chilled Plow,"
The Best in the World.

HAMMOND & JUSTICE are now Agents
for this celebrated Plow, and carry a full stock
of all extras for same, such as Points, Mould
Boards, Landside, Bolts, &c., and are selling
them at a low price.

We also have a large stock of Pittsburg Steel
Plows, Single and Double Iron Foot Plow
Stocks, at Rock Bottom prices.

HAMMOND & JUSTICE.
Oct. 17, 1891.

HARDWARE!
Hardware.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE
Wholesale and Retail dealers, now have a full
stock of all Goods in their line—Hardware, Cut-
lery, Iron, Nails, Carriage and Wagon Mate-
rial. Merchants of the surrounding country have
only to give them a trial to be convinced that
they are selling Hardware as low as any House
in the State.

Charlotte Oct. 17, 1891.

Rubber and Leather Belting.
We have a large stock and complete as-
sortment of sizes of Rubber Belting on hand. War-
rant every foot we sell and guarantee our price
against any House south of Baltimore.

HAMMOND & JUSTICE
Oct. 17, 1891.

DON'T FAIL
TO SEE J. R. EDDINS'S
NEW STOCK OF STATIONERY.

We have a full line of Stationery for
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S USE.

—ALSO—
A full supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Especially adapted by the North Carolina

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A fine assortment of BLANK BOOKS, and
everything usually kept in a first-class
Book Store. Call and see our
new line of goods, at

J. R. EDDINS'S BOOK STORE,
Opposite Central Hotel.
Charlotte Oct. 28, 1892.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons having claims against the estate of
Mrs. Julia E. Harris, deceased, are hereby noti-
fied to present them to me, properly attested, on
or before the 1st day of October, 1893. All per-
sons indebted to said estate are notified to make
payment to me, without delay.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Adm'r of Mrs. Julia E. Harris, dec'd.

Sept. 30, 1891. 6w

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator, with the
will annexed, of R. L. DeArmon, deceased, we
hereby notify all persons having claims against
the estate of said decedent, to present the same to
us for payment on or before the 30th day of
September, 1893. All persons indebted to said
estate are notified to make prompt settlement.

F. E. QUERY and
J. M. DeARMON,
Administrators of R. L. DeArmon, dec'd.

Sept. 16, 1892. 6w

TOILET ARTICLES.
I have a nice line of Toilet Articles,
Consisting of

Tooth Brushes,
Hair Brushes and Combs,
Perfumes, Soaps, &c.

Prescriptions given the best attention at
Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER'S,
15 South College St.

Sept. 17, 1892. 6w

Poor prescribed for free.

August 19, 1892.

Druggists.

Druggists.

Druggists.

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Druggists.

Only a Little Baby.

"Only a little baby."
But the waxen hands lie low,
And the tiny form so still and pure,
Has lost its soul of snow.

Hushed is the baby laughter,
The dimples have ceased to play,
And the restless feet and dainty hands,
Are forever laid away.

Its beautiful golden lashes
Lie light on its marble cheek,
But they hide the blue of laughing eyes,
And its baby lips can't speak.

So hearts are crushed and broken,
Yet "tis only a baby" that's gone,
A bud that grew in the evening,
Was plucked in the early dawn.

"Only a little baby!"
But God looked down from above,
And saw his life held in store for it;
Then He, in his infinite love,

Gathered him close to his bosom,
To shield him from the terrors of sin,
Of pain and sorrow and fell disease;
To place 'neath his wings his tiny form.

—Mrs. S. C. Hallett, in Woman's Work.

A special from St. Augustine to
the Florida Times Union says: At the
opening of the school ceremonies for
Columbus-Day Professor Knoblock read
the following prayer, said to be the original
words offered by Columbus when he
landed on the Island of San Salvador.
This prayer the Spanish priests ordered
to be used by Balboa, Cortez and Pizarro,
when making new discoveries. It is said
to be the first translation ever known to
the American tongue, and was sent from
the old cathedral at Seville, Spain, by
Miss A. M. Brooks, who is now engaged
in compiling a Spanish history of Ameri-
ca. "Lord God, Eternal and Omnipotent,
by Thy sacred word Thou hast created
the heavens and the earth and the sea.
Thy name be blessed and glorified.
May Thy name be praised, known
and proclaimed in this other part of the
world."

Madame de Leveigne, left a widow
with an estate impoverished by her hus-
band's bad management, made large for-
tunes for her children by her skill and
industry. She was a fine lady by birth
and education, a writer and an ornament
of the most splendid court that ever
existed. It was she who wrote the dic-
tionary to a naughty daughter, "My child,
remember that politeness is the small
change of Christian charity."

Two hundred and sixty-two years
ago last Saturday Boston was born.
St. Augustine, Fla., New York and
Salem, Mass. are the only three cities
in the United States that are older than
Boston.

There is still burning in India a
sacred fire that was lighted by the Par-
ses 12 centuries ago. The fire is fed
with sandal and other fragrant woods
and is replenished five times a day.

An editor over in Missouri having
heard that drowning men remember
every event of their lives, advises his sub-
scribers to bathe in deep water.

The man who best understands
his subject uses the fewest words.

SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE.

New goods are arriving almost daily now,
and I find I shall need all the room I can get to store
them. With a view to this I have concluded to
make a special offering this week of a number of
articles of Furniture. On the list will be found
Solid Oak Bedroom Suits highly polished and
substantially built, finished in Antique or 16th
Century and worth 15 to 25 per cent more than I
am asking for them.

SIDEBOARDS.
To close them out, I offer two Solid Oak Side-
boards finished with two upper drawers, one of
which is lined, and a long line drawer nicely
polished, finished in Antique and 16th Century,
equal to any Sideboard ever sold for \$18 and
\$20, which I will close at \$13 and \$15.

PARLOR CABINETS.
Ladies Handsome Oak Parlor Cabinet, attrac-
tively finished, artistic workmanship, locked
compartment, finished in Antique, only \$18. This
Cabinet would not be considered high at \$25.

BOOK CASES.
Solid Oak Book Cases, 5 shelves, 3 ft wide, 5
ft 6 in high, adjustable shelves, and furnished
with brass rod and rings. Cannot be matched
for less than \$12, only \$8.50.

PICTURES AND EASELS.
An attractive line of Pictures and Easels that
you can buy at your own price. Many other
articles here mentioned here will be sold the same
way. You should not fail to come in this week
and profit by the greatest opportunity of the sea-
son to buy House furnishing goods at a saving.
BURGESS NICHOLS,
Furniture Dealer.

R. S. SLOAN, Undertaker. Night call, room
No. 6, Brown Building, over Rogers & Co.
Sept. 9, 1892.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.
SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.
THESE JUSTLY CELEBRATED SPRINGS
OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
ARE BEAUTIFULLY
LOCATED.

The Climate is delightful. The Waters are emi-
nently curative for Dyspepsia, Liver Disease,
Vertigo, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Dia-
betes, Kidney Affections, Chronic
Cough, Asthma, Jaundice,
Debility, and all Skin
Diseases.

Hotel refitted and put in first-class order.
ROOM FOR 400 GUESTS IS NOW OPEN
Write for terms.

DR. E. O. ELLIOTT & SON, Prop'rs,
Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.
June 24, 1892

A full line of Surgical Instruments at Manu-
facturer's prices. Call and examine them.
Mail orders will be promptly attended to.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Aug. 19, 1892. Druggists.

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The Story Told in Metal.

A Connecticut Man's Remarkable Memorial of
the War Made of Bullets.

Mr. A. E. Brooks of Hartford has been
collecting relics of the Civil War ever
since it closed, and has now combined
2,000 bullets, shells and fragments of
shells, bayonets, broken guns and the
like into a monument which certainly
has no parallel. Singularly enough,
he has succeeded in making it at once
beautiful and terribly suggestive. It is
54 feet high, the inner frame being of
lumber, on which the relics are fastened
in such a way as to completely conceal it
and make the monument look like a solid
mass of relics. There are 1,833 bullets
collected from the principal battlefields,
and 124 Union and Confederate buttons.
There are also revolvers, epaulets, belt
plates worn by men and officers, bayonets,
used by the Louisiana Rangers, exploded
shells from different fields, cavalry equip-
ment, spurs and buckles, incorporated in
the design with great intelligence. Every
bullet, every broken remnant of shot and
shell, every belt plate and epaulet could
tell of inspiring scenes and events. The
story of the war is told in metal. The
great armies of the North and South
occupy opposite sides. The National
Government is represented in the letters
U. S., the combination being made from
miniature balls from Petersburg. The Con-
federacy, on the other hand, is repre-
sented by the letters C. S., which are com-
posed of bullets from the Southern lines.
The battle selected is not on Southern soil,
but in the State of Pennsylvania.
Gettysburg has been chosen, because that
represented the high tide of the Con-
federacy.

The centerpiece on the Federal side is
a revolver which exploded in the hands
of a soldier named Williams; on the Con-
federate side it is a Confederate canteen
pierced by four bullets. The Union can-
teener on the other side was found near the
McPherson monument at Atlanta. On
one side are crossed bayonets, while the
opposite is signified by bowie-knives
which were carried in the belts of the
Louisiana Tigers. The Confederate side
is a sword named Williams; on the Con-
federate side it is a Confederate canteen
pierced by four bullets. The Union can-
teener on the other side was found near the
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one side are crossed bayonets, while the
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which were carried in the belts of the
Louisiana Tigers.

Now, it must be always and distinc-
tively in the mind, that one of these
silver dollars is admitted to be below the gold
standard. It often fluctuates in com-
mercial value, and is at this time worth in the
eyes of trade (i. e. intelligent bankers, im-
porters and other well awake men) only
68 cents in the dollar. Yet it passes
among the common people, and in ordi-
nary dealings, without the slightest idea
of its debased or depreciated character.
The reason is this: The government is
understood to have guaranteed its redemp-
tion, and to a certain extent, make it a
legal tender. But, remember, that a
legal tender, and the consequent trouble,
risk and expense of handling or keeping,
no shrewd business man will voluntarily
accept this so called silver dollar in large
amounts. And because of this distrust
many wise men and nearly all of the great
corporations guard against this danger,
by expressly providing for gold. And
also, because of this distrust, many per-
sons both in this country and in the old
world are quietly removing their money
and other capital from the United States.

But the government still goes on coin-
ing this 67 cent dollar at the rate of
\$4,000,000 per month. But this heavy
coinage does not go into general cir-
culation. To avoid the very difficulties
referred to, and at the same time to gratify
the call for more money, Congress re-
sorted to the scheme of issuing what is
known as "silver certificates." These
certificates are money and are based, in fact,
on these depreciated 67 cent silver dollars
stored away in the vaults of the United
States Treasury. But bear in mind that
these silver certificates do not issue dollar
for dollar of the 67 cent silver dollar so
stored away. There are \$324,000,000 of
these silver certificates out, and dollar for
dollar, there would be in the treasury
vaults only 325,000,000 of the silver coins.
But the government having guaranteed
the silver certificates as good for 100 cents
in the dollar, instead of the 67 cent dollar
on which it is based, the law requires the
silver dollar to be stored and kept in suf-
ficient numbers to make good the deprecia-
tion. So that, at this time, there is the
enormous sum of about \$400,000,000 of
the "cheap silver" money stored away in
the great vaults of the government build-
ings, all under guard and with the latest
protection against fire and burglars.

Surely, to the plain mind, and to the
good, honest American citizen, all this
looks strange enough as a means of giv-
ing the people "more money," in answer
to a just demand by the suffering millions.
And it looks as if there was some strange
philosophy in American legislation, if not
a bit of political jugglery, or ledgerism,
now going on in this financial crisis. To
explain this more clearly it is necessary
to show how silver came to be demon-
etized in 1873 and what gave rise to the
demand for its restoration.

But this will follow in a subsequent
letter; only here stating that our financial
system is getting "badly tangled," and
that the loud clamor for so-called "cheap
money" is daily increasing our danger
and our poverty, and may end in a panic
unlike any we have ever known.

Meantime it is only just to say that the
call for a more equal "distribution of the
money of the country is reasonable in
itself, and will be fairly met by Mr. Cleve-
land and the Democracy in the proposed
modification of our National banking sys-
tem. This would include State banks of
issue, based on proper securities accept-
able to the government, and the whole
system subject to some sort of joint super-
vision and control, both State and Federal.

DEMONEZIZATION OF SILVER.

In this country silver was demonetized
in 1873. It is not important to enquire
who did it and who is responsible there-
for, except to say that the Republicans
were in power; but leading men of all
parties sanctioned the change. There was
one good reason for it. The gold mines
of the world—especially those of Cali-
fornia—had greatly declined in their an-
nual output, while the production of sil-
ver—particularly in Colorado and Ne-
vada—had increased immensely. The
commercial nations soon saw the danger
of "cheap silver," and England and
Germany speedily adopted the single gold
standard, while France and Italy formed

the "Latin Union" with a view of self-
protection, and using silver to only a cer-
tain extent.

Here, with us, the act of demonetizing
silver was only an indirect attack, and so
slightly it was done that people were
long realizing the fact. There was still
at that time a large premium on gold—
that is, a large premium on the gold
standard—because of the fact that the
tariff, cheap silver and other
causes aided in the same direction. He
thought our best chance of relief against
all this lay in favoring the construction
of the Nicaragua Ship Canal, and gave
us a still shorter route to China, and there
seek a market measurably independent of
both England and Europe. It will thus
be seen that both England and China,
with their nearly 800,000,000 of people,
and a civilization hoary with the conflicts
of time, are the objective points of modern
progress.

In this aspect of the question, the policy
of free silver comes up, in an intensely
practical light. It just so happens that
India and China are the two great coun-
tries that stick to the single silver stan-
dard; and it may be interesting and in-
structive to discuss free silver at home,
and to note its effect on these two
ancient empires.

FREE SILVER DISCUSSED.
It must first be ascertained, however,
what is meant by "free silver" as now de-
manded. To this end it may be stated
generally that there are at least a dozen
different silver dollars in cir-
culation in this country and that half a dozen
or more are the recognized United States
silver dollars; but all varying, more or
less, in fineness and in value. And it may
here be properly stated that both of the
old parties (Democrats and Republicans)
virtually agree that they favor "free sil-
ver coinage" in a certain sense, and this
means: Provided the silver dollar be
coined at the United States mint shall be
of a certain fineness, and always equal in
value to the standard United States gold
dollar. This is called the "parity of the
two metals."

Now, it must be always and distinc-
tively in the mind, that one of these
silver dollars is admitted to be below the gold
standard. It often fluctuates in com-
mercial value, and is at this time worth in the
eyes of trade (i. e. intelligent bankers, im-
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risk and expense of handling or keeping,
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many wise men and nearly all of the great
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and other capital from the United States.

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